lation, local radio. Its range will be 65 kilometres. Eighty per cent programme content will be local and it will be really a friend of the people. The whole concept has succeeded very much in other countries. And this is what is described "local radio is a marvellous link builder. It brings together local needs and the volunteers who can meet them. It encourages local initiative. Its potential and that of community television is immense.

7.00 P.M. One of its uses could be the creation of artificial families bringing together—and this is important—the lonely old, the active retired, the overburdened parent, the neglected child, the adolescent who needs counsel from someone other than his or her own family. The welfare State has to give up when it encounters loneliness. The radio and television do not need to do so.' And this is the concept we are trying to evolve so that this is the whole purpose of broadcasting. Broadcasting could help in Indian conditions, to make complex social systems and social problems more transparent; particularly with the help of television it could offer a museum of possible future for people to widen their horizon and equip themselves for possible choices. A broadcasting system, in short, can make the people more aware of themselves, of one another, and of what they have in common. It can help them to become more of their community, of humankind, of that reality which is greater than humankind. It can help us to make true a notion of our philosophers, namely, each dreamer lives in a dream of his own but those who are aware, have a real world in common. That should be the object of broadcasting.

If I have to put it in my own words—and then I conclude—now it appears, after an experience, study, reading, reflection on the role of this Ministry and particularly A.I.R. and Doordarshan, after 1½ years' experience, I would like to conclude by saying on the role of A.I.R. and Doordarshan like this: They are the look out on the bridge of the ship of the State; they should note the passing sail, the little things of interest that dot the horizon in fine weather; they should steer through the fog and storm, to give warning of dangers and threats. They are there to watch over the safety and welfare of the people who trust them.

This is what I put in my own words, and it will be my endeavour to fulfil this role to my maximum capacity. Thank you.

DRAFT NATIONAL POLICY ON EDUCATION 1986

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): Sir, with your permission, I lay on the Table of the House both English and Hindi versions of Draft National Policy on Education, 1986.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. on Monday.

Then the House adjourned at three minutes past seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday 5th May 1986.

GMGIPMRND—RS II—368 RS—15-11-86—900.